

The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

IN LATTIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

length of time heretofore stated.

James Wright, Residence, Cent. Time Worn.

Michael Miffo, Fulton, 4 00 2 years.

F. A. A. Smith, Rock, 4 50 18 months.

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W. H. WILL.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

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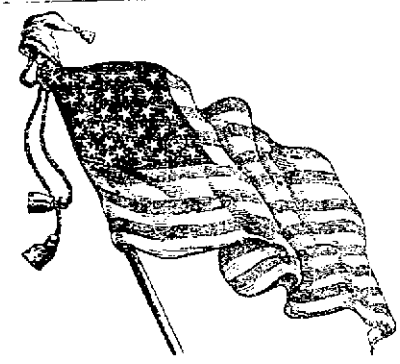
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Winchester Occupied.

Winchester, Virginia, has been occupied by our troops. After a strong reconnaissance by Gen. Gorman, the federal forces, under Gen. Hamilton, advanced upon the enemy, on Tuesday, and after a short engagement, drove them from the town. The loss on our part was slight, and confined to the Maryland regiment. It is probable the third Wisconsin regiment was engaged in this fight.

Retreated to Gordonsville.

It is reported, to-day, that the enemy retreated from Manassas to Gordonsville, Va., and that Gen. Jackson had stolen a march upon Banks and gone from Winchester southward.

The Vindication of Fremont.

The appointment of Gen. Fremont to the command of a department is as strong evidence as could be given that the administration utterly disbelieves the charges of inefficiency and fraud, which have been made against him. It is a clear verdict in his favor, by the government, after a lengthy and full investigation. The people had long ago come to the same conclusion, and when opportunity could affirm the decision of the President and the War Department.

The length and depth of the infamous conspiracy against Gen. Fremont is not yet known, but the chief actors in it will, one by one, be discovered and receive their reward. Some of them are getting it now, and the punishment will follow, because public justice is certain, though in some instances it is long delayed.

Provisional Governments.

It is proposed in congress to authorize the president to form a provisional government for the rebel states, as fast as our troops subdue them. If the term *provisional* suits timid people better than *territorial* governments, no one should object. Congress has just as much power under the constitution, to authorize one as the other. When the provisional government is substituted by a state government, it will not be the same state government which existed before the rebellion. It will be a new one, inaugurated by a convention of the people, authorized by congress, by an enabling act, the same as takes place when a territory becomes a state. Let it be called a provisional government, by all means, and thus palliate the fears of the trembling conservatives, who imagine that something rash and radical will be done, because Sumner proposed the territorial method of solving the difficulty.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.—The amendment offered in congress to the confiscation bill, that the property of those rebels only should be confiscated who had held civil or military offices under the United States or the confederate government, will hardly be satisfactory to the people. There must be a more general and sweeping confiscation than this. Under it many of the most virulent secessionists, and aiders and abettors of treason would escape. It would open a wide door by which many bad men would save their property, while those not so guilty would be punished. The really deluded and ignorant who have engaged in the rebellion, ought, perhaps, to be excepted, but that the office-holding class embraces the whole of those who have committed treason with their eyes open, is not probable.

INDENTURESS OF COUNTIES.—It appears from the statement of Mr. Hastings, the state treasurer, sent into the Assembly by Gov. Harvey, that there is still due from the counties to the state, \$92,847.43.—Among the counties most in arrears, Milwaukee ranks first, owing the state over \$41,000; Manitowish comes next, over \$10,000; Portage next owing over \$7,800; Sheboygan next owing over \$4,000.

STEAM CANAL BOATS.—Twelve steam canal boats are being built for operation on the Wabash and Erie canal this season.—One of these boats is being built at Lafayette, the machinery for which has arrived.

MOVING ON.—It is said that the five batteries of artillery, which have been waiting at Racine so long, have been ordered south to join Gen. Halleck's command.

The Fall of Lexington—Why Mulligan was not Re-enforced—Fremont Vindicated.

We make the following extract from the speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in defense of Gen. Fremont, delivered on Friday last. It is but an extract, but sufficient to justify the general with the honest and patriotic people. The speech was made in reply to the attack of P. P. Blair:

I come now to the fall of Lexington. I happened to be in St. Louis on the 13th of September, and found the whole city excited with the news that had just reached there, that Price was marching upon the gallant defender of the town of Lexington, and when my friend speaks about the Home Guard, it appears to me that Col. Mulligan didn't bear very high testimony to their gallantry then. But I saw Lieut. Governor Hall, and he told me that he had seen the Home Guard marching toward Lexington with 15,000 men, and that Fremont ought to send out a column to intercept them. I asked him how many men Fremont had, and he said he thought he had 20,000. I thought if he had that number he certainly could send out some, and I went to Gen. Fremont, full of zeal for the re-enforcement of Mulligan, and told him what Lieut. Governor Hall had said, and that if he had 20,000 men some ought to be sent out. He said: "I will tell you confidentially, what I would have known in the streets of St. Louis to-day, if they had sent out that column, it would have been shot to pieces before it reached Lexington." He said: "I will show you what I really have got." He rang his bell, and his secretary came and brought the muster roll for that day, and by that muster roll he had in St. Louis and within seven miles round about, less than 9,000 men, and only two of them full regiments. It was a beggarly array of an army, and it was all needed to defend that city at that time. But I asked him if he could not spare some of these? Sir, the tears stood in his eyes as he handed me two telegraphic dispatches. He said that day received from Washington. "I will read them to you, and you may see how little was at his command to re-enforce Mulligan. Mr. Colfax then read the dispatches, ordering him to send 9,000 armed infantry to Washington, and continued: "I have shown you that he had the men, but no guns; and when he bought guns, he necessarily for which was imperative, he was denounced from one end of this country to the other, because they were not Springfield rifles of the best quality. Yet he must send 5,000 well armed infantry to Washington at once, and this draft on him was to be replaced by troops from Kansas, or wherever he could best procure them. I asked him, 'what can you do (and my heart sank within me as I asked the question) here with an inferior force, and your best forces sent away to Washington?' Said he, 'Washington must be in danger, and they must have my troops, though Missouri fall, and I fall myself.' After I heard that I would have been a traitor to my own convictions if I did not stand up to defend this man, who was willing to sacrifice himself to defend the imperiled capital of his country."

He telegraphed to Washington, that he was preparing to obey the orders received, and that he would send out the best troops he could command. He telegraphed to Gen. Fremont, that he was sending him the best troops he could command, and that he was sending him the best troops he could command. He telegraphed to Gen. Fremont, that he was sending him the best troops he could command, and that he was sending him the best troops he could command.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis presented a bill from citizens of Kentucky, asking congress to turn a deaf ear to all schemes of emancipation, and turn their attention to the business of the country.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ashley, from the committee on territories, reported a bill providing for temporary provisional governments over districts continuing in rebellion against the United States. The bill authorized the president to take possession and institute such governments as will aid the military and naval powers, governors, etc., to be appointed, legislative assemblies and courts established and continued till the people form new state governments.

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HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1861.

Re-enforcements will be sent you to-day. The 5th Indiana left at 6 a. m. this morning for Jefferson City; other regiments will follow to-day. Sturgis will move forward. J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1861. TO MAJ. GEN. FREMONT: On consultation with the President and Head of Department, it was determined to call upon you for 5,000 well armed infantry, to be sent here without a moment's delay. Give them three days' cooked rations. This draft from your force to be replaced by you from the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, &c. How many men have you under arms in your district? Please answer fully and immediately. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y. War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14, 1861. TO MAJ. GEN. FREMONT: Detach five thousand infantry from your department, to come here without delay, and report the number of troops that will be left with you. WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1861. TO MAJ. GEN. FREMONT: I am preparing to obey the orders received this evening for your department. J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com'g.

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precision, and doing us great damage. Our two stern guns were our only means of defence. These were soon disabled, one being dismounted, and the other had its muzzle knocked away. The men were knocked away from them with great rapidity and slaughter by the terrible fire of the enemy.

Lieut. Pendergrast first learned of the death of Stuart at half past four. The death happened 10 minutes previous. Seeing that our men were being killed without the prospect of any relief from the Minnoscota, which vessel had run ashore in attempting to get up to us from Hampton Roads, not being able to get a single gun to bear upon the enemy, and the ship being on fire in several places, upon consultation with Com. Wm. Smith, we deemed it proper to haul down our colors, without any further loss of life on our part. We were soon boarded by an officer of the Merrimack, who said he was in charge of the ship. He left shortly afterwards, and a small boat came alongside, whose captain demanded that we should surrender and get out of the ship, as he intended to burn her immediately. A sharp fire with musketry and artillery was maintained from our troops ashore upon the tug, having the effect of driving her off. The Merrimack again opened on us, although we had a flag at the peak to show we were out of action. After having fired several shells into us, she left us and engaged the Minnesota and shore batteries, after which Lieut. Pendergrast states the ship was blown up by a mine.

The ship having been ashore from the beginning of the action, from the hot shot fired by the Merrimack. He reports the death of the following officers: Lieut. Joseph B. Smith, Thos. Moore and Wm. Rhodes.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14, 1861. Our special midnight despatch states that Richmond and Norfolk are under martial law. Considerable uneasiness is felt by the Richmond people at the falling back of the confederate forces, but the people are assured it is a strategic measure, and not on account of a federal advance. Our forces are now reported in possession of Winchester. Southern papers say Jeff Davis has suspended Floyd and Pillow from their command until they can give a more satisfactory account of the Henderson affair.

CHARLESTON, Va., March 12. The town of Berryville, Va., was occupied by our troops yesterday. Gen. Gordon directed the advance. The enemy had 500 cavalry here on our arrival, but the general ordered a charge of the 3d New York cavalry upon them, supporting the onset with a sufficient force of artillery and infantry. The enemy did not wait to fight, but ran helter skelter towards Winchester.

Twice, last night, were the pickets of Gen. Gorman's brigade compelled to fall back by the charges of Ashley's Cossacks. This morning Gen. G. made a reconnaissance in force to within ten miles of Winchester, driving the rebels back to that place. They were again charged by our cavalry, losing four men. Several prisoners have been taken from the enemy, while our total loss up to this time is one man and one horse.

WINCHESTER, March 12. This place is at length recovered for the Union. The march of our forces to Berryville and reconnaissance to this place has led the enemy so they do not know where to expect an attack. Yesterday afternoon they commenced evacuating the place. Gen. Hamilton was meanwhile advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan cavalry leading. Twelve hundred of the enemy's cavalry gave battle, supported by a section of artillery. This was about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. A battalion of the Maryland regiment reinforced our cavalry, and one of our sections of artillery came up and repelled the enemy's guns. The fight was soon over; the enemy fled, leaving their two guns, several horses, and about thirty men killed and wounded. Our whole loss was four killed and fifteen wounded, all of the 1st Maryland. Large stores of ammunition and provisions, and many horses fell into our hands. The Union flag flies triumphantly over Winchester. The reception of our troops by the people has been most enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON, March 12. Special to Tribune.—The naval committee of the senate agreed to-day to recommend an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construction of furnaces for the manufacture of 20 inch Dahlgren guns.

The Washington Star of this evening says, we have positive information that the rebels have retreated as far as Gordonsville. Our scouts have probably penetrated the country, at an early hour this morning, as far as Culpeper Court House, 35 miles in the rear of Manassas.

Special to Times.—The statement published that a council of war in Washington decided, six to four, that the army of the Potomac should be moved against the rebels at present, is entirely untrue. The generals were unanimous that an advance was possible and proper. The only difference was as to the plan of the proposed attack. A correspondent of the Times, who accompanied the advance upon Centerville and Manassas, has just come in. It was only last Friday that the retreat of the rebels from Centerville commenced. Gen. Johnston left Friday; Gen. Smith left Saturday afternoon, and Col. Stuart last Monday, the day after our march on the Potomac.

The retreat was conducted very quietly at first, and nothing was left at Centerville that could be useful to us. The forts were well planned and very formidable. They commanded the roads, and the fire of not less than a hundred guns could be converged upon any approach to the defenses; but the guns were never brought from Manassas to mount the Centerville forts. A railroad track extended from Manassas to Centerville, and a telegraph line. The rebel generals had their headquarters at Centerville altogether, and a more convenient place for their establishment could not be found in Washington than they had.

Through Manassas the enemy continued their retreat as quickly as it began. Part of their army marched by turnpike to Washington and part to Gordonsville, where it is said they would make a stand. It was on Monday evening that the first sign of panic was noticed at Manassas. A part of Stuart's rear column was preparing a train to move southward by railroad, when they learned some excited rebels had set fire to the bridge ahead of them; they immediately began to retreat. They were followed by a general confusion. Five hundred barrels of flour, piled up in racks, had their heads stove in, barrels of molasses suffered the same way; one hundred and sixty barrels or kegs of powder were left which they did not know how to destroy in safety to themselves.

It seems to be confirmed that the enemy had, two weeks since, between fifty and sixty thousand troops at Centerville and Manassas, and only began their retreat last Friday. Why they went is a mystery, as that number of men in their fortifications would have been a most formidable force, their force assailing them. They must have feared to trust their men, whose equipments were expiring, or their powder which many accounts agree is of very inferior quality. The strangest part of the news brought by the Times correspondent is that Gen. Jackson, and one half his army, whom Gen. Banks yesterday sup-

posed he was closely watching in Winchester, went down the railroad to Manassas one week ago, and quietly marched off southward. The other half are said to be moving southward in the valley of the Shenandoah.

FORT MONROE, March 12. Special to Tribune.—The official report of the naval engagement sent to Richmond states that on the Merrimack two were killed and eight wounded. The muzzles of two guns were knocked off, the prow twisted, the armor damaged, the anchor and flag staff shot away, and the smoke stack and steam pipe riddled. Capt. Buchanan was seriously wounded in the thigh, and Capt. Taylor has since died of his wounds.—Trustworthy information to-day, states that the prow was shot away.

St. Louis, March 12. The following general order will be issued in the morning: HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI. In compliance with the orders of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the department of the Mississippi, which includes the present department of Kansas and Missouri, and department of Ohio, and the country west of a north and south line drawn through Knoxville, Tenn., and east of the western boundary of the state of Missouri, and Arkansas. The headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi will remain till further orders at St. Louis. Commanding officers not in the department of Missouri, will report at these headquarters the strength and position of their several commands.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES. WINCHESTER, Va., March 12. Gen. Jackson's forces here last night on their retreat, were the forces of Gen. Hamilton and Williams are just entering the town. There was a strong fort one mile out, which was evacuated by Gen. Jackson last night. The regiments as they pass along are cheered and greeted from the houses of the citizens, and responded to by our officers and men. The other column of Gen. Banks's division, which will approach by the Berryville route, have not yet arrived, not a shot has been fired. Yesterday the rebels arrested eight of the most prominent Union men and sent them to Richmond. Coffee was at 75c a lb. 81c per pound; Sugar 25 3/4c; Calico 50c, other articles are more abundant. It is represented by the resident friends of the Union that two thirds of the population of this town and county are loyal, but have been compelled to succumb to the secession pressure so far as expression of opinion is concerned.

There has been no Richmond papers received here for a week and the citizens are entirely ignorant of the thrilling events which have transpired within that period. Gen. Jackson's force yesterday consisted of Gordon's brigade and several field batteries, and 300 of Ashley's cavalry, about 4,000 in all. They commenced evacuating the place about sunset, last night. The cavalry were the last to leave. They departed just before we entered the town. It is reported that there is a large secession force at Strasburg, and that they intend to make a stand there. Owing to the state of affairs at Manassas, it is believed that Gen. Jackson will make his way up the Shenandoah valley to the Virginia Central railroad and thence to Richmond.

Prominent secessionists here say that the rebel forces will make a stand at Gordonsville, and have fortified it to a great extent. Several prisoners, and a small amount of ammunition were all the seizures we have made.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12. All is quiet here this morning. The steamer Merrimack is aloft at the Norfolk navy yard, and a large force of workmen is engaged in repairing her. Serious damage was done to two of her masts, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are now being repaired. The people of Norfolk are said to be in a state of mingled rejoicing and fear. Lieut. W. N. Jefferson is now in command of the Monitor. All the newspaper correspondents at Fort Monroe, except the agent of the Associated Press, have been ordered away by Gen. Wool for having failed to comply with his instructions regarding news. The Associated Press dispatches will hereafter be sent under the sanction of Gen. Wool.

WASHINGTON, March 12. HOUSE.—Mr. Dwell introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, tendering the thanks of congress to Gen. Curtis and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory in Arkansas, and sincerely sympathizing with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers who so bravely fell at Pea Ridge.

The house, in committee of the whole, then resumed the consideration of the tax bill. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, moved an amendment, providing that two per cent. of the whole revenue derived from the bill should be set apart for the purpose of bounties on obtaining by treaty, certain territory outside of the limits of the United States, on which to colonize free blacks, and for the payment of the expenses of transportation thither.

St. Louis, March 13. A special to the Democrat from Cairo 12th says, a gentleman who left Memphis Saturday, arrived here this morning and reports no troops at Memphis, many persons were leaving the city. Cotton, molasses, sugar and other articles of merchandise were being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still being discussed.

Speeches were made every night. All the means used to check the increasing demoralization and exchequer the war spirit. Bragg had come up from Pensacola with 10,000 men. These were sent to reinforce New Madrid and Island No. 10. Bragg and Beauregard, at Jackson, Tenn., are constructing fortifications. All the negroes in the country are called to work on them. Martial law was proclaimed at Memphis last Monday for the purpose of checking insubordination and to compel citizens to turn out and fight. No defensive preparations are being made at Randolph, nor between there and New Orleans. Strong position at Fort Pillow, but less formidable than Columbus.

The rebels confess that the reduction of this place will give us all points on the Mississippi. Their gunboats are all at Island No. 10, and carry 24 and 34 pounders. The fleet is under the command of Hollins. Passenger for New Madrid reports all quiet this morning.

St. Louis, March 13. The Republican has advice from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Feb. 23d, which states that the Texans have made various significant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig. On the 18th they advanced a column of infantry 1,000 strong, in line of battle in front of the fort, and also a column of 800 cavalry, to the west of their defenses. They advanced to within a mile and a half of the works, and halted with the secession flag floating in the breeze, and remained some time and then commenced a retrograde movement.

During the line of the advance, Colonel Canby gradually concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating, and the infantry was scattered from the cavalry, Col. Canby ordered Major Duncan to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retreating

until they arrived at a deep ravine. The Texan infantry in the meantime advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place in the ravine. Major Duncan late in the evening was recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back. It is reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery placed in a battery masked in a ravine but a short distance below where the skirmish took place. On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. After a hard fight McKee's battery was obliged to surrender. It is thought Col. Canby can stand his ground and drive the Texans out of the state.

PROVIDENCE, March 13. A letter received here from a man in Gen. Banks's division, dated Roxbury Island, 3rd, announces a report that the rebels were evacuating Manassas, had reached Gen. Burnside; he will, therefore, be on his guard.

The Market. New York, March 13. Flour receipts 11,141 bbls., market dull without any decided change in prices, sales 6,510 bbls at 5,25c, 35c for super western, 5,50c, 75c common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 10,443 bushels, market dull and nominally unchanged.

DIED. In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. ANNIE L., wife of R. P. Young, aged 21 years. Funeral at the Baptist Church, to-morrow, at two o'clock P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

First Invoice of New Spring Goods at McKee & Bro's Mammoth Store, East side Main street, Sign Golden Sheep.

SPRING GOODS AT WHELOCK'S

This day received a fresh supply of Assorted Pickles, Pickled Lobsters, Fresh Lobsters, Glans, Mushrooms, Sardines, Fresh Potatoes, Peaches, Lawton Blackberries, Red Raspberries, Whortles, berries, Cherries, Fresh, Canned and Spiced Oysters, Peaches, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Apples and Currants, Jellies, Tomato, Mushroom and Walnut Chutney, Worcestershire, London Club and Anchovy Sauce, French Mustard, &c. All Best Goods, at reduced prices. March 13th, 1862.

GREAT SALE

Dry Goods at Cost!

Fifteen Days Only at the store of

RIORDAN & LEECH.

In order to make room for our Spring Purchases we are determined to

Clean Out our Present Stock

NEW YORK COST!

Sale to continue until the

First Day of April Next.

ALL OUR BEST PRINTS,

rich and beautiful styles, and guaranteed Fast Colors, at 10 cents.

Beautiful Figured Delaines at.....12 1/2 cts

Beautiful Plain & Fig'd Brocades at 12 1/2 cts

Beautiful Figured Merinoes at.....12 1/2 cts

All our Embroideries at Cost.

Very nice Hosiery at only one shilling. Extra rich dills, well worth 60c, cents, now only two shillings and six pence.

All our Fine Collars and Sets in the same proportion. Our entire stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls, purchased at auction, at about one half their real value, we now offer at

ACTUAL NEW YORK COST.

Our entire stock of

Bay State, Watervliet Long and Square Wool

SHAWLS, AT COST.

Our entire stock of

FURS!

Martin, Hink, Cooney, &c., &c., &c., at

Twenty-Five Per Ct. Below Cost.

Anticipating a rapid decline in

Cotton Goods

of every description, we shall sell for the next fifteen days our entire stock of

DOMESTICS

at prices that will ensure satisfaction.

BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS

at only

One Shilling Per Yard.

In announcing this, our first

ANNUAL SALE OF GOODS AT COST,

we beg to assure our friends and patrons that we have no intention of

HOLDING OUT FALSE PROMISES.

We shall carry out this advertisement in good faith for the time specified, after which we shall again resume our regular business as before, and will exhibit the

Handsome Variety of Spring Goods

over before offered in this community.

Advertisement for Cephalic Pills, Spalding's Cephalic Pills, and Spalding's Prepared Glue. The ad includes a large illustration of a man's head and a detailed list of testimonials from various locations such as New York, Ohio, and Michigan. The testimonials praise the effectiveness of the pills for treating headaches, migraines, and other ailments, and the glue for its strength and ease of use. The ad also mentions the availability of the products at various drug stores and the price of the pills at 25 cents per box.

